THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.—Rev. Reese Murray, Pastor of the Central Methodist Protestant Church, preached a strong sermon to-day on the recent trouble between capital and labor at cure for these troubles was for men to be clean and just in their thoughts; let them | bill be controlled by reason and regard for others, and strife will be a thing of the past .- A live telephone-wire got loose from its fastenings at the corner of Thirty second and M streets in the afternoon; a horse was knocked down, and considerable consternation created until the wire was caught and adjusted.

MONDAY, JULY 18,-The Missouri Republicans now residing in the District of Columbia held a meeting in the evening, and effected a permanent organization .- A telegram was received at the White House to-day from Loon Lake, which stated that Mrs. Harrison was able to be up and around, and that she had been sitting up on the veranda funeral of Col. G. W. Manypenny, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Pierce, and who recently died near Bowie, Md., took place to-day at the Congressional Cemetery.

PUESDAY, JULY 19 .- Some 2,000 bicyclists, who were attending the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen in Washington, formed in line near the Capitol, and paraded down Pennsylvania avenue, turning into the White House grounds, where they stood upon the north portico of the mansion. River in 1807. Among the bicyclists were quite a large number of ladies, as well as some small boys, who pluckily rode over the five-mile course mapped out for the parade. After being reviewed by the President they repaired to the base of the Washington Monument, where a photograph of the League Wheelmen was taken.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20. - David Schooler, a freight-solicitor for the Baltimore & Potomac financial difficulties. The desperate man sat on the side of his bed talking with his brother and a woman acquaintance, when he been in session in Washington since Monday, closed their meet with a number of fine races on Analostan Island to-day.

THURSDAY, JULY 21 .- The Iowa Republican Association held a meeting in the evening, which was addressed by Congressman D. B. Henderson, who gave the Association a rousing political talk. The Association feels that they have a grievance against Congressman Dolliver, who disappointed them by not attending and addressing their last meeting .- The Secretary of War issued an order to-day directing that Capt. H. D. Borup, recently attached to the American Legation in Paris, but who was relieved by request of the French Government, will await further orders in Washington for the present.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.-Peter H. Young, who keeps a small tobacco and confectionery store on Capitol Hill, was found lying in the middle of Third street northeast at 2 o'clock tonight unconscious. Young was still alive when found, and was taken to his home near by, and he died in a short time. A pick-handle covered with blood and hair was found near where Young was lying, and is the weapon with which the deed was committed. Although robbery is the presumable cause of the killing, the murdered man had a gold police who found him. The pick-handle has a private mark on it, which is the only clew to the dastardly murder.

BATURDAY, JULY 23 .- The Senate Committee to-day which shows that the Medical Society of Washington draws the color line very closely, colored physicians and white graduates of the Howard University not being permitted to join the Medical Society. It was shown the white men who graduate from a course of lectures at some college where colored men are not allowed, before they can become members of the Medical Society, and that white physicians who teach in Howard University are also debarred from membership with the Medical Society.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. One of the most celebrated cases which has been settled for years by Congress, occurred last week when by a decisive vote the House sent the claim of William McGarrahan to the Court of Private Land Claims for adjudication. McGarrahan has been a claimant before Congress for 25 years past, but his fight in the courts began as far back as 1857, during which time he met with a few temporary successes, but also had many long and tedious setbacks. The claim is not yet settled, but will be within the coming year. There is a tract of 17,000 acres of land in Fresno and Monterey Counties, Cal., known as the Panoche Land Grant, which was obtained by one Gomez, a Mexican, from the Mexican Governor of California in 1844, while California belonged to Mexico, which was then considered worthless. The grant itself is not extant, as it was destroyed, but its existence has been proved by many witnesses. When this grant had been through the courts and its validity established, as it was supposed, McGarrahan, in 1857, bought the property. About this time prospectors discovered quicksilver on the property, and "squatted," and were succeeded in their occupancy by the New Idria Mining Company, who bought out their claims. In 1859 McGarrahan secured a decree from the Supreme Court making his title valid. but notwithstanding this the company occupying the property has successfully fought any legislation which looked to a judicial settlement of the matter. Five times, according to the report of the Congressional Committee, has McGarrahan's title to the land been pronounced good-first by the Supreme Court; then by the District Court; then by Secretary of the Interior Smith, in the early sixties, who ordered a patent to be issued; then by Secretary of the Interior Usher, who also directed the issuance of a patent, and finally by President Lincoln, who examined the case and made a decision in favor of McGarraban. It has never been discovered why the two patents ordered by Secretaries Usher and Smith were never made out. It is now said that the claim is worth \$3,000,000, and if McGarraban gains his suit, which he has no doubt he will. as he has been trying to get the matter before the courts, and the company have been opposed to this, he will be a rich man. He certainly deserves to be for his prolonged fight.

In the Senate last week the memory of the late Senator Plumb was honored by his family in a way that is without precedent in Congress. The rule invariably has heretofore been to allow one year's salary to the family of a Senator or Representative dying during his term of office. In some instances money has gone to people greatly in need of it, but in many others it has gone to persons enjoying good incomes and in no need of such gratuity from the Government. Senators' and members' families are the only Senator's family. The matter being brought to against his enemies or in favor of his friends, States. Correspondents in almost every State the attention of Mrs. Plumb, she directed her | because hitherto no such law has been needed, in the Union write to him to interest him-

son to write to Senator Perkins, thanking him for his thoughtfulness and kindness, but requesting him to withdraw the item. When the item was reached, while the bill was before the Senate, this letter was sent by Mr. Perkins Homestead, Pa. He said in closing that the to the Clerk's desk and read to the Senate, and upon his motion the item was stricken from the Senator Plumb left his family in comfortable circumstances, and the widow in declining to take unearned money from the Treasury in his name felt that she was acting according to a principle which he, if living, would

Mr. Donald McNaughton, Chairman of the New York Commissioners of the World's Fair, was recently given permission to search the records of the Navy Department, and the result was the finding of the original plans and specifications of Robert Fulton for the first steam of the porch of the cottage nearly all day, gunboat, the "Demologos," designed by the and that she was improving rapidly .- The great inventor in 1813. Fac similes of these plans were made for use in the New York Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The Demologos looked very much like a modern canal boat, and had eight guns on each broadside and two guns in the bow and two in the stern, and was evidently intended to be a terror to the navies of the world. Another search will be made to find the model or plans of Fulton's first steamboat, the Claremont, with were reviewed by President Harrison, who which the inventor navigated the Hudson

The Postoffice authorities have been receiving complaints of the loss of money in the mails on Capitol Hill, in Washington, and a Postoffice Inspector was placed on the case, and on Thursday, July 21, William A. Clayton, a colored letter carrier, who has been on the force for the past three years, was arrested for Railroad Company, committed suicide in the | the thefts, after a careful investigation by the evening in a fit of desperation caused by Inspector had located the losses on the route served by Clayton. Several tests were made with marked money before Clayton was ardeliberately drew a razor across his neck, rested, and in each of them he was shown to cutting the jugular vein, causing death in a have rifled the letters of the marked money. few moments. - The bicyclists, who have He was taken before a United States Comdefault of \$1,000 bail was committed to jail.

Secretary John W. Foster, of the State Department, announced on Wednesday, July 20, that an entirely cordial and mutually-satisfactory settlement had been arrived at between this Government and that of Chile respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault made upon the crew of the United States cruiser Baltimore at Valparaiso, Oct. 16, 1891. The last dispatch on this subject was one sent by Mr. Blaine in January last, in which he stated that the President believed that the question of indemnity for the Baltimore affair was capable of adjustment by the usual diplomatic methods, and that the sense of justice of Chile would doubtless enable the two Governments to honorably end the whole matter. There the question rested until the entrance into the Chilean Cabinet of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Errazuriz, last month, when he communicated to Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, the disposiwatch and \$65 in cash when searched by the tion of the Chilean Government to come to an adjustment of the Baltimore reparation. Under date of July 13 Senor Errazuriz addressed Mr. Egan a note, placing at his disposal \$75,000 in on the District of Columbia made a report gold, asking him to cause it to be distributed among the families of the two seamen who were killed and the surviving members of the crew of the Baltimore who were wounded in the affair. Mr. Egan promptly replied, accepting the offer of the Chilean Government as a Howard University were compelled to take | frank, friendly and entirely satisfactory settlement of the deplorable occurrence at Valparaiso. The Baltimore indemnity finds no exact prece-

of Congress in constituting an intermediate at the hands of the Administration. court. His chief objection to the bill, however, is found in the third section, which provides that no appeal shall be allowed from the judgment of the Court of Claims in these cases. There are over 30,000 of these claims, aggregating \$30,-000,000, a number of them involving \$100,000 | tion with the early history of this claim before each, a few as much as \$500,000, and one of over | Congress. When the late Donn Piatt was edi-\$1,000,000. Gen. Harrison has been left away tor of the Sunday Capital here in Washington, behind in the use of the veto by his predeces- in the days when McGarrahan was pushing sor, as Cleveland did more of that kind of work

than any six previous Presidents. The House Committee on War Claims bave made a favorable report on the claim of Joseph | and not caring for the sacredness of the place B. Orbison, for the repayment of \$300, which he gave the Government for his exemption ing the war of the rebellion. Orbison is a negro, and lived in Butler County, Pa., during the has just knocked out Donn Platt." "He did war. He was drafted, and endeavored to pro- eh," said Senator Chandler. "Well, I am glad cure exemption on the ground that, being a of it." Then turning to McGarrahan he said negro, he was not a citizen of the United States. | "If you will come to my office to-morrow ! Orbison's plea was not accepted by the Provost- | will look over your bill. I have always op-Marshal, and he subsequently paid \$300 for a posed it heretofore, but since you licked that the House have allowed Orbison's claim on the claim. If there is I will support it"; and he ground that he was not a citizen of the United States until the passage of the Civil Rights bill. in 1866, and, therefore, was not liable to military duty under the draft act, which specified only able-bodied citizens. They ought, by all means, to have allowed him interest on his money for all these years besides.

. . .

Representative McRae, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted to the House the report of the Committee, which was instructed to examine and report as to the circumstances under which certain leases in the Yellowstone National Park were made in March, 1889, by the Secretary of the Interior to been pending for a number of years, and sevthe Vellowstone Park Association. This is the transaction in which it was charged that Russell Harrison, son of the President, had used his influence in behalf of the Park Association with Secretary Noble, to secure the leases. The report says that "the son of the President is in no wise connected with the United States Government; yet, from his relations to the President himself, he, in effect, represents a part of the Presidential power. Cabinet Ministers themselves, as well as their subordinates, hold their places at the will of the President, and they, as well as all other men, may be the recipients of the Executive power. Up to the advent of Russell Harrison in the role of an influential go-between as 'the son of his father.' ones ever allowed this gratuity. Senator the President, no member of a President's fam-Plumb's successor, Senstor Perkins, secured as | ily has taken part in the Executive adminisa matter of custom the insertion in the Gen- tration of the Government. No statutory law try they may hail. During the present session eral Deficiency Appropriation bill an item ap- exists prohibiting a member of the President's he has personally interested himself in 6,000 propriating \$5,000 for the benefit of the dead | family from soliciting favors from a Department | pension cases scattered all through the United

when, apparently, they pass without eliciting | comrades. reproof, Presidential or paternal, it seems fitting that the Representatives of the people should stamp them with their condemnation. It may not be remarkable in a monarchy for the heir apparent to strive to influence official action. but in a Republic, there being no heir apparent, the coexistence of facts warranting the conclusion that the President's son, influential only in that capacity, is called upon to exert, and does exert, his influence for a corporation dealing with a great Department of the Government, and that about the same time \$5,000 completely exonerating Russell Harrison from the charges, was also submitted to the House.

A spat occurred in the Senate last week between Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and Senator Sanders, of Montana, over the bill to incorporate the Maryland & Washington Railway. Senator Harris had charge of the bill, and wanted to push it through. Senator Sanders offered an amendment regarding the watering of the stock of railroad companies, but was finally induced to withdraw his amendment, and the bill was laid aside for a time. When it was called up again, Senator Sanders did withdraw his amendment, but sent to the nays. When this was done Senator Harris deliberately walked over to where Senator Sanders was sitting, and said: "You are a --- scoun-Sanders paid little attention to the fiery Tennesseean's wrath, and moved away. A promiis, but he happens to know that he is about 75, but is well preserved, and he did not doubt that if anything like a scrapping-match were would still stand a pretty severe test. It would seem that the Senator from Tennessee believes that another Senator has not the right or privilege to offer amendments to a measure which he is championing, but must resort to an exhibition of the plantation manners which were

Hon. Louis E. McComas, of Hagerstown, Md., has been selected as Secretary of the White House in conference with President Harrison and other Republican leaders, and the result was that before he left for New York he announced that the appointment of Mr. McComas as Secretary of the National Committee had been decided upon. Mr. Mc-Comas is a little over 40 years old, is a handsome, dark-eyed, black-mustached man, who served eight years in Congress from the Sixth Maryland District, but was defeated in the tidal wave of last Fall by Representative Mc-Kaig. He has always been an enthusiastic supporter of President Harrison, and it was largely through his efforts that 14 of the 16 votes of Maryland were cast for Gon. Harrison at Minneapolis. He is one of the best politiclass in the country, and is considered one of the best men in the party for the position he has been chosen to fill.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who was recently elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee, returned to Washington last week and devoted several hours to completing his annual report of the work of his office, after which he tendered his resignation of the Commissionership to President Harrison. Mr. Carter held quite a reception in his office in the Interior Department on Wednesday, July 20, before quitting it for good. For the first time in the history of the Land Office the work is up to date. Mr. Carter's management of the vast business of the office has been of a superior dent in the diplomatic history of the United order, and he received the thanks of the Secretary of the Interior and the President: Ex-Gov. W. M. Stone, of Iowa, the Assistant Com-Last week President Harrison returned the missioner, will be designated as Acting Combill to amend the act as to Circuit Court of Ap- missioner, and it is possible the Governor may peals in cases of Indian depredations without | be appointed Commissioner to fill out the unhis approval, which is the first veto made by expired term. As one of the gallant soldiers him during this session of Congress. The Presi- from Iowa (he was Major of the 3d Iowa, and dent thinks the effect of the first provision of Colonel of the 22d Iowa, as well as one of the the bill would be to defeat the general purpose | war Governors of the State) he deserves well

The passage of the bill to permit William McGarrahan to take his claim for a valuable tract of California land before the courts for adjudication, revives an incident in connechis claim most vigorously, he attacked the bill and McGarrahan one Sunday in a bitter and abusive article. The next morning McGarrahan met Col. Piatt in the lobby of the Senate. knocked him down and kicked him. Just then the late Senator Zach. Chandler came from service in the army as a conscript dur- into the lobby and asked what was the matter. "Why," said a by-stander, "Billy McGarrahan cuss I think there must be justice in your did. It was only a short time before this occurrence that Senator Chandler scoured Washington one night with a pistol in his hand looking for Donn Piatt, who, he said, had blackguarded him in his paper; but, luckily for both, perhaps, he did not find him.

> Representative Curtis, of the Twenty-second District of New York, who claims the distinction of being the senior officer of all the Union Generals now in Congress, has after a long and hard battle, secured favorable action on the bill to pension survivors of the Indian wars of 1836 to 1842. A similar measure has eral times when favorable action seemed assured, it was defeated because certain members inslitted that the survivors of all subsequent Indian wars be provided for in the bill. In view of the fact that Gen. Curtis is a Re publican and a Northern man, while nearly all the people who will be benefited by the present act are Southern men, his activity in advancing and championing the bill has excited the greatest admiration and friendliness among members from the Southern States. When it was learned last week that the General had succeeded in securing a favorable report on the measure, he received many congratulations from his former adversaries on the Democratic side of the House. Gen. Curtis is an indefatigable worker in the interests of all the old soldiers, no matter from what part of the coun-

handlers in the Treasury Department at Washthrough her hands, and so delicate has her sense of touch become that should there be a counterfeit coin in the lot she would detect it even when counting at this tremendous rate. She one, two, three, or four at a time, as she pleases, of the stock of the same corporation is sought | for her four fingers are all equally educated to to be set aside for this same son, this coinci- | the work. Her eyes have nothing to do with dence stands out for legislative condemnation | the detection of false coins. Her fingers do it having escaped criticism by the Executive De- | all. These have become so very familiar with partment." A minority report dissenting from | the exact weight of a true coin, the feeling of the views of the majority of the committee, it, and the amount of its resistance upon the glass desk that a piece of spurious gold, silver, nickel, or copper money attracts her attention

On Thursday, July 21, an exciting scene occurred in the Committee room at the Capitol where the Joint Committees of the two Houses on Immigration were investigating the Ellis Island expenditures. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton told the Committee that there had been placed in his hands one of the reports of the Committee, and he wished to take exceptions to some 10 pages of it. He said he did not assume that the Committee would make a report until the investigation was con-Clerk's desk another amendment, which was cluded, and he also refused to give up the realmost identical with the one withdrawn, and port. "Where did you get that report?" upon this amendment demanded the yeas and asked Mr. Stump, of Maryland. "It was handed to me," replied Gen. Nettleton. "Who by?" asked Mr. Stump. "I shall not inform you," said the General. "It was lying around drel, sir; a - dirty scoundrel." Senator | where anybody could pick it up." Senator Chandler said that the report had been printed solely for the use of the Committee, and that if nent Southern man says that the Congressional | copies were in the hands of anybody else they Directory does not say how old Senator Harris | had been surreptitiously obtained. Gen. Nettleton said his copy had not been obtained in any such way. Mr. Stump angrily asserted that there was no gentleman in possession of to come up, the merry old Senator's muscle | the report, except members of the Committee, and he added, emphatically, that he meant just what he said. At this point Gen. Nettleton and Mr. Stump were in an angry state and the color had left their cheeks, both being wrought up to the highest pitch, and Gen. Nettleton told Mr. Stump that the Committee room used largely in promoting legislation before the | was no place to call him (Stump) to an account for his statement. He added that Stump would not be able to drag him into a controversy in that room. Looking the General sylvania Republicans. Senator Don Cameron, squarely in the face, Mr. Stump said: "I am | the senior Pennsylvania Senator, was much Md., has been selected as Secretary of the squarely in the sace, Mr. Stump said: I am chagrined at Judge Shiras's nomination, and he sioner Davidson was made to say that the put- to supply 300 men. They say they had no at once began a fight to prevent his confirmation. The General paid no attention at once began a fight to prevent his confirmation. Carter, of the Committee, while in Washington | to this remark, and talked about the report. last week, spent a good deal of time at the It was with difficulty the two gentlemen were kept apart, but it finally was settled without resorting to blows.

On Saturday morning at 2:30 o'clock a fire was discovered in Heurich's Brewery, situated in the northwestern part of Washington, and although the flames were under control in an hour's time, the main building of the large establishment was almost a total loss. The fire originated in the engine-room and communicated so quickly to the mass of combustible material with which the brewery was filled, that the efforts of the fire department were almost futile until the building was gutted. The loss is estimated all the way from \$75,000 to \$125,000. As the proprietor of the brewery was absent from the city it was impossible to ascertain the precise loss. The building and materials are all heavily insured.

The Gossiper met Gen. Henry Heth, one of he Commissioners appointed to mark the battlefield of Antietam one day last week, and asked him how that work was progressing. The General replied that the work was advancing slowly and that nearly everything had been done that could be at present, and that they were now awaiting the passage of the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, which carries some \$20,000 for the completion of the work. Gen. Heth said Congress had given the Commissioners all the money they had asked for, and as soon as the money was available, work would be resumed and prosecuted until the field was marked carefully, showing the position of every regiment on both sides which participated in

President Harrison sent to the Senate on Thursday, July 21, the name of Hon. Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice Charles Emory Smith, resigned. Mr. White is the ex-President of Cornell University, and is a diplomat as well as a broad scholar. His ability as a diplomat was shown while he was Commissioner to San Domingo and Minister to Berlin; he has also been a State Senator. He was born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. He was appointed Commissioner to San Domingo in 1871, by Gen.

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But the impropriety of such acts is too glaring self in their behalf, and he has never been Grant, and his diplomatic ability received shows a slight increase in rye; the condition, and obvious to require any argument. And known to turn a deaf ear to one of his old recognition by his appointment as Minister to Germany in 1879 by President Hayes. He resigned the Presidency of Cornell College in Miss Calhoun, one of the most expert money- 1885, because of failing health. Mr. Cleveland wanted to appoint him a member of the Interington, has the remarkable record of counting | state Commerce Commission, but Mr. White 85,000 coins in a single day, each coin passing | was too stauch a Republican to accept the honor at his hands, and so he declined the appointment. Mr. White is also an author of considerable note. The President has also promoted Mr. Truxtun Beale, of California, (at spreads the coins upon a large glass-top desk | present Minister Resident and Cunsul-General and draws them off with the tips of her fingers, of the United States to Persia,) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

SUPREME JUDGE APPOINTED.

Mr. George Shiras, jr., of Pennsylvania, was ominated by the President on Tuesday, July 19, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Shiras is a leading member of the bar of Pittsburg, where he was born 60 years ago. He was graduated with distinguished honors from Yale College in the class of 53, and after studying law was admitted to practice in his native city in 1856, where he has since resided. He never held a public office nor has he served on the bench. He was at one time a candidate for United States Senator, at the instance of friends, but was de-



feated by Senator Mitchell. Judge Shiras is a man of considerable means, and has two sons, both of whom are lawyers in practice in Pittsburg. He stands high as a lawyer, and is considered a gentleman of fine character, possessing sterling qualities. His nomination was warmly indorsed by prominent Republicans and business men of Pittsburg, his greatest friend being Representative Dalzell, in whose district Judge Shiras lives. Mr. Dalzell thinks the appointment a most excellent one, and that it will be received with satisfaction by Penntion by the Senate. He is reported to be much he feels that it was intended as a personal affront to him. It is said that he bases his opposition to Judge Shiras's nomination on the nominee's want of party loyalty. Senator Quay, although not particularly pleased with the nomination of Judge Shiras, will vote for his confirmation.

THE NEW BRIGADIER-GENERAL. Gen. Eugene A. Carr Appointed to Succeed

Gen. David S. Stanley. The question as to what officer should succeed o the vacant Brigadier-Generalship caused by the retirement of Gen. Stanley was settled last week by the selection by the President of Gen. Eugene A. Carr, Colonel 6th U. S. Cav.

Gen. Carr was born in New York, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1846. graduating therefrom and receiving the apcointment of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles July 1, 1850. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in June, 1851; First Lieutenant 1st Cav. in March, 1855, and Captain 4th Cav. in June, 1858. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the 3d Ill. Cav., and went with that regiment to the front. He took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and was in command of a brigade from Oct. 12 to Dec. 28, 1861, and a cavalry force of observation near Springfield, Mo., from Dec. 28, '61, to February, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier-General March 7, 1862, and commanded a division in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where he was three times wounded. He commanded the Army of Southwest Missouri during September and October, 1862, and the District of St. Louis from Nov. 12, 1862, until March 1, 1863. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Edwards's Station. Black River Bridge, assaults on Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, 1863, and the siege of the place until its surrender. He was in command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps September and October, 1863, and of the Second Division, Army of Arkansas, from Dec. 1, 1863, to January. 1864. He commanded the Cavalry Division in that army from January to May, 1864, and was engaged at the crossing of the Little Missouri and skirmish at Poison Spring. He was in command of the District of Little Rock from May to December, 1864, taking part in the action at Clarendon. In the operations against Mobile he commanded the Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, and was engaged in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort. He became Colonel of the 6th Cav. in April, 1879, and stood first on the list of Colonels.

The record of Gen. Carr has been a long, faithful, and active one, and from its beginning with two expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1852, '53, through several Indian engagements in 1860, down to and including the war of the rebellion, his services as an officer of the Army have been of the highest order. During the war of the rebellion Gen. Carr participated in many of the battles which contributed to the | son of views with the majority before their ultimate success of the Union army, and displayed daring, coolness, and judgment which won for him the praise of his senior officers and the gratitude of the people of the North. Since the war he has participated in several important Indian engagements, in all of which he has been highly successful.

COL. HUDSON DEAD. Col. Edward McKeever Hudson, U. S. Army, etired, late Major 15th Inf., died at his home n Washington on Thursday, July 21, after a short illness, from Bright's disease. Since his retirement from active service Col. Hudson has resided in Washington, and has always been prominent in Army and Navy circles. He was born in Connecticut, and appointed to the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1845. He graduated and was made Brevet Second Lieutenant in 1849, and attached to the 3d Art. On Sept. 12, 1850, he was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of the 4th Art, and April 30, 1855, to First Lieutenant. His commission as Captain followed May 14, 1861. He was next promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on March 31, 1863, for gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness and the campaign before Richmond. Upon the reorganization of the Army he was made Major of the 15th Inf., and served with that regiment until March 15, 1869, when he was detached, and remained unassigned until Dec. 15, 1870, when he was placed upon the Retired List upon his own application. His record through the war was one to which his friends point with pride, and his entire military career was that of a true soldier and gentleman.

CROP BULLETIN.

Wheat seems all right, but corn and oats are ate for July. The report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department gives the comparative acreage of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, and the condition on the first day of July of corn, Winter and Spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, the grasses, fruits, and other minor crops. The July returns show the acreage of corn as compared with the actual area of last year to be 95.6 per cent. The reduction of area is not equally distributed, being mostly confined to the great corn-producing regions of the country. This decrease, the report says, has been considerably offset by the increased acreage in the South, where, during the last year, 11 cotton States have given considerable land to the cultivation of corn. The condition of the crop (81.1 per cent.) is the lowest July average ever reported by the Department.

The condition of wheat is very favorable, there being only a slight decline in several of the minor producing States. The condition of oats, 87.2 per cent., is the lowest July condition. with one exception, ever reported. The month

however, is slightly below that of 1891. Barley has changed but little during the month, but the average reported is the highest ever

known in July since 1885. The acreage of potatoes is very low, there being a decrease in the largest yielding States. The early appearance of the potato bug has ruined many crops. This month, the report continues, is generally the largest yielding one in the year. The returns from tobacco, although very favorable, are smaller than for the corresponding month last year.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

issued a proclamation making Friday, Oct. 21, general holiday. This proclamation is the Government's recognition of the movement to put the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus into the hands of the people by giving it to the institution closest to and most characteristic of the whole people-the public schools. The following is the proclamation:

Whereas, by a joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, "That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America of Oct. 21, 1892, by public demonstration and suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly ": Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President

of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people, so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life. Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of

versal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demon-stration. Let the National flag float over every schoolhouse in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of as-

sembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devont faith of the discoverer and for the Divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seven-BENJ. HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State. THE COMPLETED FILES SYSTEM.

By the President:

Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Davidson Corrects an Erroneous Impression Regarding These Cases.

that it is supposed to be completed, and that two per cent, of the cases placed on the completed-file list are uncompleted, as a majority Commissioner Davidson was reported incorrectly the following letter, written to the Chair-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1892. Hon. H. H. WHEELER, Chairman of Committee In-

SIR: My attention, for the first time, has just been called to a letter from this office, addressed to one S. W. Daugherty, New Albany, Ind., under date of Oct. 12, 1891, and purporting to have been signed by me as Acting Commissioner. The subect-matter of the communication pertains to what sknown as the "Completed Files" of this Bureau. It is proper for me to state that the letter in ques-tion emanated from the Law Division of this Bureau, and was not submitted to me for approval and signature, but was signed by stamp. The con-cluding paragraph of the letter, in which it is stated that not one claim in 50 certified to said files is in condition to remain there, in some cases no evidence whatever being found in them," is at variance with the facts as disclosed by the condition and workings of the completed files, and is not in accordance with my judgment on this important, just, and praiseworthy feature in the adjudication

of pension claims.

The estimate made by Mr. S. P. Pearson, the clerk who wrote the letter in the absence of his Chief, was without foundation in fact, thoughtless, and not responsive to the communication to which

I respectfully ask that my opinion on this subect be admitted and considered with that of which

had no knowledge, and which purported to have cen authorized and signed by me. Very respectfully, Andrew Davidson, First Deputy Commissioner.

GEN. RAUM DEFENDED.

Representative Lind, of Minnesota, on behalf the minority of the committee which was appointed to investigate the Pension Bureau, last week submitted the views of the minority of the committee to the House. The minority report finds nothing for which Commissioner Raum can be criticized, unless it be that Gen. Raum made his son Appointment Clerk of the

The minority report agrees with the majority in their suggestion in regard to the exercise by the members of Congress of the so-called Congressional privileges." The report asserts that the majority of the committee seemed determined to fasten crime and corruption upon the Commissioner, but, having utterly failed to do so by evidence, they, as a last resort, sought to do it by inference. The report, after paying a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the management and business methods and reforms perfected in the Pension Office under Commissioner Raum, states that while the minority concur in some of the recommendations of the majority, there were others that they might have consented to in a modified form if the mipority had had an opportunity for a comparireport found its way into the public press.

The report of the minority recommends in lien of the resolution adopted by the majority | the close of the 29th, the great central valleys a substitute to the effect that the records in this case as reported by the committee show an efficient and economical administration of the business of the Pension Office by the present Commissioner, and asks that the committee be discharged from further investigation of the

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, is a very rich man, and his salary as Senator amounts to | As a rule, the rainfall for August will aververy little in his estimation, evidently. It is | age least near the sea coasts where the country announced that the Senator is to occupy the old | is near sea-level, especially in southern lati-Corcoran mansion, in Washington. The im- | tudes, while in the countries away from the provements being made in the edifies will cost | coast, especially of more than 2,000 feet eleva-\$25,000, which, to Washingtonians, seems to be | tion, the rains will be equal to the general ava good deal of money to use in that way, erage for the time of year. especially as only \$5,000 of the amount is allowed by the estate, and the rest comes out of Pacific coast about the 3d, cross the western Mr. Brice's pocket. The rental will be \$10,000 | mountains by the close of the 4th, the great a year, besides taxes.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Capt. James S. Pettit, of the 1st U. S. Inf. who has been detailed to serve as Professor of Military Science at the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, in place of Lieut. Totten, graduated from West Point in 1878 in the same class with a brother of Lieut, Totten, and has twice been sent back to the old Military Academy to serve as instructor in natural philosophy and mathematics. There will be practically nothing for Capt. Pettit to do until late | This fact, in addition to his big stature, makes in September, but technically he assumes his new duties July 20. Lieut. Totten will remain in New Haven for several days yet. He is very bitter in condemnation of his crit-

Lieut. Sidney H. May, U. S. Navy, committed suicide at his room in the United Service Club in New York City on Wednesday, July 20. He placed the muzzle of a 38-caliber revolver behind his right ear, and the bullet lodged in his brain. Temporary aberration of mind is given as the cause of the act. Lieut. May entered the service in 1864 as a Midshipman, and was promoted Ensign in 1871, Master in 1873, and Lieutenant in 1878. His last sea service was on board the Baltimore during the Chilean troubles, during which time his eyesight was injured by using the powerful electric search-lights. Despondency over the fear that he would lose his sight is thought to be the cause of his suicide.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SHOWING UP SIMPSON.

The Sockless Statesman Scored by Secretary Noble.

Hon, Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, has been trying to make political capital out of his efforts to open up the Cherokee Strip, and at the expense of Representative Mansur, of Missouri, and Secretary of the Interior Noble. To counteract these misrepresentations of the Honorable Jerry, which were made part of the record, Secretary Noble recently wrote a letter to Mr. Mansur respecting the charges made by Mr. Simpson in connection with the opening of the Cherokee Strip, which he asks Mr. Mansur to have made part of the Congressional Record. On Thursday, July 21, President Harrison as his "emphatic denial of the gross charges introduced in the Record by Mr. Simpson. The Secretary says in part in his letter:

You yourself have taken a great interest in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and have on fre quent occasions consulted with me upon the meas ures best to be pursued to that end, and no one knows better than yourself of my constant and carnest effort to have this purpose accomplished, From Oct. 26, 1889, when I sent the first notice through the Cherokee Commission to the Cherokee Nation, that cattle could not be pastured on the Strip, to this time you are aware that I have main-

The present agreement pending before Congres is a result, in large part, of this position. I want that agreement ratified, as set forth in my letter sent to Congress in connection with it, and I have relaxed no effort to keep the Strip in such condition as good faith under that contract requires.
It is untrue that I have in anywise colluded with anyone to keep cattle on the Strip. All my efforts have been to the contrary, as a short statement of

the facts will exhibit. The Secretary then reviews the history of the official movements looking to the removal of cattle from the Strip, beginning with the President's proclamation of Feb. 17, 1890. In conclusion, he says:

From all this you will see how false are the charges made in the letter published in the Record Mr. Simpson, for not only have I not given permission or authority to anyone to pasture cattle on the Strip, but I have used all the means at my command to compel an obedience to the President's orders, in all of which I have had the fullest supssued at once as asked for by me.

It is my earnest desire that the Cherokee outlet shall be opened to settlement, and to that end ! have labored for nearly three years. I expect my public acts to be criticized and commented upon, but I am not willing that my good name shall be aspersed by such falsehoods, or my personal tegrity questioned in this or any other public

The Pinkerton Detectives Testify Before the

The Pinkertons who furnished the force which met with such a warm reception at the hands of the striking mill hands at Homestead, Pa., recently were examined by the House Committee investigating the labor troubles on Friday, July 22. They state that for 20 years the Pinkerton Agency has been furnishing private watchmen to protect private property, and that none of their men have ever been convicted of crime. They refused to send their men to Homestead until they had been sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs, and they were assured that the Sheriff of Allegany County knew that Sometime ago, in publishing the proceedings | the men were going to Homestead to protect of the Special Committee of the House inves- | the Carnegie property, and that he would swear tigating the Pension Bureau, Deputy Commis- | the men in. On these conditions they agreed disturbed by the nomination, and it is said that | cation, but only draws attention to the fact | they attempt to destroy private property, and were checked in lawful manner.

When asked if they would not have the same legal right to place 10,000 armed barges on of them need further testimony. That Deputy | navigable waters of the United States, equipped with men and loaded with arms and ammunition, that they had to place the two barges upon man of the Investigating Committee, clearly | the waters of the Monongahela River at Homestead, the Pinkertons answered that this question was a matter of law, and it would be a waste of time for them to attempt to instruct

the committee on matters of law. In answer to further questions, they stated that they furnished 310 men to the Carnegie Company for \$5 a day per man; that their men never traveled with arms when being transported over the country, and that their arms were put in the company's works. The men first fired over the workmen's heads; that not more than 20 of their men were given arms at first, and there was never more than 40 of them armed in the Homestead fight.

When asked how it was that trouble occurred when the strikers claimed always that they did not encourage violence and only persuaded men not to work and the Pinkertons were instructed not to use violence. An answer was made that hit squarely at the Knights of Labor men present. They said that they had never seen a strike when labor organizations or their men had not beaten non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of this very Knights of Labor, whose representatives were here, to put obstructious upon the track and to put dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages by representatives of secret labor organizations, and he had had them sent to prison for it.

Work of the Pension Office.

During the week ending July 16 6,758 claims were received, of which 218 were original invalid, 296 widows, - bounty land, 20 navy, 27 old war, 181 accrued, 1,273 applications for increase, 544 applications for increase under act June 27, 1890; act of June 27, 1890, 3,773 original invalid, 426 widows.

Number of claims received to date under act of June 27, 1890, 818,294; claims disposed of to date under said act, 448,253. Number of rejected claims reopened, 281. The names and postoffice addresses of 4.137

comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 129,338 pieces of mail matter received; 57,446 letters and blanks sent out. Number of cases detailed to Special Examiners, 410; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 278; cases on hand for special exami-

Report of certificates issued : Original, 3,563; nerease, 1,588; duplicate, 12; accrued, 125; total, 5,288. Total number of claims pending, 814,855.

Weather Forecasts.

Copyrighted 1892 by W. T. Foster, St. Joseph, Mo.1 My last bulletin gave forecasts of the stormwave due to cross the continent from 23d-to 27th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 28th, cross the western mountains by from 30th to Aug. 1, and the eastern states about Aug 2. This storm will be at its greatest energy about

July 28 and 29, while on the Pacific coast, and it will cause heavy concentrated rain in small localities as it passes across the continent. The cool wave following this storm will cross the western mountains about July 31, the great central valleys about Aug. 2, and the Eastern States about Aug. 4.

The first storm wave of August will reach the

central valleys from 5th to 7th, and the Eastern States about the 8th. ...
The cool wave following this storm will cross

the western mountains about the 6th, the great central valleys about the Sth, and the Eastern States about the 10th.

How He Lost His Leg. Gen. Stone, one of Kentucky's popular Rep-

resentatives in Congress, is short a leg. For some reason, best known to himself, he will not wear a cork article, nor even a wooden one: so he walks around with the aid of crutches. him a very conspicuous individual. Among those who were attracted to him a few days ago was a pretty young miss from St. Louis. Her curiosity at once began to work, but no one could tell where the General had lost his leg. In despair she waited for the General to leave the hall, and like a flash she sped after

"General," she exclaimed, when she caught him, "may I speak to you a moment?" The General, obliging as usual, nodded and withdrew into a window recess. "I hope you won't be offended, General," she

began, "but I want to know how you lost your The General was somewhat surprised. "Are you from Indiana?" he inquired. "No, General," she replied, "I am only from

St. Louis;" whereupon he forgave her. "It was long ago, little one," he told her. "I was a boy, and in love. My sweetheart was very fond of ice cream, and though I was trying to save up enough money to get married,

she used to pull my leg, to use a slang phrase, for ice cream. And she did it so effectually and so often, and the Summer being very long and hot, she finally pulled it off."